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RURAL DISTRICT OF CHAILEY
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
Year Ended 31st December, 1966

Public Health Department,
The Grange,
Southover,
LEWES,
Sussex.

CHAILEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
CONSTITUTION AT DECEMBER 31st, 1966

Chairman: Mr. A.R. Peters

Mrs. D.E. Anness	Mr. J.R.C. Hale
Mr. G.A. Averill	Mr. F.S. Hicks
Miss M.K. Baines	Mr. L.N. Keary
Mr. P.B.H. Burgoyne	Major P.W.M. Lancaster
Mrs. C. Bush	Mr. R.H. Lohoar
Mrs. J. Cumberlege	Surgeon Rear Admiral
Mrs. A.E. Debenham	R.W. Mussen, C.B., C.B.E.
Mr. R.S. Elphick	Mr. A.N.C. Price
Mr. H.W. Greatrex M.M.	Mrs. M.B. Page
Mr. J.R. Wells	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:-

J. L. Cotton, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
The Grange,
Southover,
Lewes.

Telephone No. Lewes 4282

Chief Public Health Inspector:-

G. Kent, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:-

C. W. Mann, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors:-

G. A. Price, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
D. J. Hamer, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
A. A. Welch, A.R.S.H.

Meat Inspector:-

R. A. Smart, (from 1st March, 1966)

Pupil Public Health Inspector:-

P. A. Dallaway

Rodent Operator:-

R. Hatherley

Office Staff:-

Miss Lade
Miss Alexander (from 1st August, 1966)

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To the Chairman and Members of the Chailey Housing and Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the state of public health and on the sanitary circumstances of Chailey Rural District for 1966.

The vital statistics of the area compare very favourably with those for England and Wales and do not call for any special comment.

Some 283 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of these 254 were measles. Of the remaining cases, 14 were scarlet fever and four were food poisoning details of which are contained in the report. None of the other cases need any comment. Trials of the measles vaccine are continuing in various areas of the country. Many questions about its use still remain unanswered but vaccination against measles can give a very good degree of protection. It remains to be seen if measles vaccination will be added to the routine schedule of vaccination and immunisation recommended for children. I still believe that there is no justification for retaining measles on the list of notifiable diseases except on a local basis where the measles vaccine is on trial. There were in addition six new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis which is the same figure as for 1965.

There is some progress to report about Brucellosis. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food announced in July the Government's intention to introduce a scheme for the eradication of Brucellosis. The first step is to build up a voluntary register of brucella-free herds to provide a reservoir of disease-free replacements. This stage will start as soon as practicable. A serological survey in 1964 showed that then about 14 per cent of adult female cattle would react to the diagnostic tests available. Many of these will react because of vaccination by Strain 19 and not because of infection. It is quite impracticable to slaughter such a large proportion of the female cattle in this country. The cattle that react because of vaccination are no risk to health and are capable of giving profitable service for the rest of their lives. It is essential for time to be given to allow most of these animals to live out the rest of their working lives, and this is the reason for the gradual approach to the problem of eradication. After a sufficient number of herds have been entered on to the voluntary register and time has elapsed from animals reacting to the tests because of vaccination to be culled in the normal process of husbandry, consideration will be given to compulsory eradication area by area. Quite obviously it is going to be many years before Brucellosis is eradicated from the cattle of this country. I would have thought that compulsory pasteurisation of all milk sold would provide a considerable safeguard to the human population during this transitional period.

Details are contained in the report of the rate of housing development in the area. Rather more houses were built in 1966 than in the previous year (410 compared with 402). In addition a further 42 houses were modernised by the use of improvement grants, and equipped with essential amenities.

The year under review was highlighted by the continuing problems caused by the gypsies camping on Ditchling Common. The conditions there steadily deteriorated as more families moved on to the Common and the fouling of the Common became more widespread. Despite the energetic serving of Enforcement notices and the imposition of repeated fines, no progress was made during the year in reducing the number of families. It was not until the early part of 1967 that determined police action finally compelled the gypsies to depart to other sites which they will foul in the same way. A permanent site is still awaited and although the East Sussex County Council have decided on the situation for the proposed camp, progress is very slow and the ultimate provision of adequate facilities is still a long way off. A third gypsy family was rehoused during the year but they only stayed a short time in the Council house before going back to a caravan existence. This illustrates the type of problem facing the local authority.

In conclusion, I should like to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for the help and support I have received from them during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Kent and his staff for their valuable assistance, and to the other officials of the Council for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

J. L. COTTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION I

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (acres)	64,216
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1966)	27,430
Population (1931 census)	16,167
Population (1951 census)	20,715
Population (1961 census)	23,475
Net increase of population during year	1,830
Number of inhabited houses 1931	3,154
Number of inhabited houses 1951	6,205
Number of inhabited houses 1961	7,945
Number of inhabited houses 1966	10,245
Rateable Value (1st April, 1966)	£1,274,996
Product of a penny rate 1966-67	£5,122

(b) VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>CHAILEY</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>
1. <u>Births & Birth Rates</u>		
Live births	347	
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (crude)	12.7	17.7
* Corrected birth rate	16.6	
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	7.5	
Still births	1	
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	2.9	15.4
Total live and still births		

	Male	Female	Total
Live births			
Legitimate	163	158	321
Illegitimate	12	14	26

Totals: 175 172 347

	Male	Female	Total
Still births			
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Totals: 1 - 1

2. Deaths & Death Rates

Deaths	487	
Death rate per 1,000 population (crude)	17.7	11.7
* Corrected death rate	9.0	

Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year of age)			
	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	3	-	3

	<u>CHAILEY</u> <u>R.D.</u>	<u>ENGLAND</u> <u>& WALES</u>
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	8.6	19.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	9.3	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	8.6	12.9
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	5.8	11.1
Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	8.6	26.3
Maternal mortality (including abortion)	-	
Number of deaths	-	223
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	0.26

x In order to compare death rates and birth rates in different parts of the country, the Registrar General supplies comparability factors for every district, so as to adjust for irregularities regarding age and sex in the local population. Applying a comparability factor of 1.31 to the crude birth rate of 12.7, the adjusted rate becomes 16.6 which is below the rate for England and Wales at 17.7. Similarly a comparability factor of 0.51 applied to the death rate makes the adjusted rate 9.0. This is lower than the rate of 11.7 for England and Wales.

POPULATION

The population of the Rural District of Chailey for the last ten years is as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Births</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Birth Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Birth Rate</u>	<u>Death Rate</u>	<u>Adjusted Death Rate</u>
1957	20,800	238	369	11.4	13.4	17.7	10.3
1958	21,040	248	360	11.8	13.8	17.1	10.8
1959	21,350	273	343	12.8	15.0	16.1	9.8
1960	21,630	270	401	12.5	14.6	18.5	11.5
1961	22,870	327	384	14.3	15.0	16.8	11.9
1962	23,500	331	416	14.1	14.8	17.7	12.2
1963	24,020	338	428	14.1	17.6	17.8	10.7
1964	25,120	375	430	14.9	18.7	17.1	10.3
1965	25,600	389	463	15.2	19.0	18.1	9.8
1966	27,430	347	487	12.7	16.6	17.7	9.0

The population shows an increase of 1,830 over the figure of 25,600 for 1965. The population figures are the Registrar General's mid-year estimate in each case.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No case of maternal mortality was recorded in the Chailey Rural District during 1966. The last case of maternal mortality in the District occurred in 1949, since when 4,987 births have taken place.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Three infant deaths occurred during 1966. This gives an infant mortality rate of 8.6. However, in small populations too much importance should not be attached to these figures since a difference of one death makes a very large variation in the rate per 1,000.

BIRTH RATE

The crude birth rate for 1966 was 12.7 per 1,000 population. This is near the yearly average for the district and represents 347 live births. Applying the area comparability factor of 1.31 the adjusted rate becomes 16.6 which is lower than the rate for England and Wales at 17.7.

DEATH RATE

The crude death rate for 1966 was 17.7 per 1,000 population. The adjusted rate is 9.0 which is below the figure of 11.7 for England and Wales. The average age at death of Chailey residents was 72.1 years.

Highest age at death was 103 years.

Lowest age at death was 7 hours.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

		% of deaths
(1) Disease of the heart and circulatory system	225	46.2
(Coronary disease accounted for)	107	22.0
(2) Cancer (all sites)	85	17.4
(Cancer of lung or bronchus accounted for)	19	3.9

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

It was necessary to take action during 1966 for the removal of two persons under Section 47 of the above Act. This gives the Council power to remove to suitable premises persons who are not able to devote to themselves and are not receiving from other persons adequate care and attention.

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks										75 &
		All	4	& under	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Over	
		Ages	Weeks	1 Year										
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	4	
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	25	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	7	6	6	
	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	5	
Leukaemia Aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	12	
	F	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	18	32	
Coronary Disease Angina	M	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	14	13	27	
	F	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	29	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Other Heart Disease	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	16	
	F	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	8	60	
Other Circulatory Disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	2	
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	
Influenza	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pneumonia	M	10	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	
	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	
Bronchitis	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	4	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Gastritis Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	
Congenital Malformations	M	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Cause of Death	Sex	Total	Under	4 Weeks									
		All	4	& Under	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & Over
		Ages	Weeks	1 Year									
Other Defined and	M	10	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
Ill-Defined Diseases	F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	5
Motor Vehicle	M	5	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Accidents	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
All Other	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Accidents	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Suicide	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	216	3	-	5	3	1	1	4	18	38	54	89
	F	271	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	12	20	71	164

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Public Health Facilities of the Local Authority

During the period under review the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Chailey also acted as Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Lewes and the Urban Districts of Newhaven and Seaford.

One Chief Public Health Inspector with four Public Health Inspectors, a whole time Meat Inspector and a Pupil Public Health Inspector carried out duties in the Rural District during the year.

2. Laboratory Facilities

These are provided at the Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

3. Ambulance

This service is supplied by the East Sussex County Council, which arranges for the five ambulances and one dual purpose sitting vehicle stationed at Lewes to be available for the transfer of cases into hospital from this area, with the following exceptions. Cases from Ditchling and Wivelsfield are transported by the service stationed at Haywards Heath, and those from South Highton, Peacehaven, Tarring Neville, Piddinghoe and Telscombe, by the service stationed at Newhaven.

Both infectious and non-infectious cases are conveyed in the same ambulances and arrangements are in being for the disinfection of ambulances, bedding, clothing, etc., after use for the transport of an infectious case.

The East Sussex County Council provides facilities for the transport of tuberculosis patients.

4. Nursing in the Home

As in previous years, the East Sussex County Council, as empowered by Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, has arranged for this service to be provided by the East Sussex County Nursing Association through the District Nursing Associations.

5. Hospitals

The two hospitals in the area are Chailey Heritage (Craft School and Hospital) and Pouchlands Hospital. The former is a 'long-stay' hospital for physically handicapped children who are admitted from all parts of the British Isles and the latter is largely devoted to the care of the chronic sick. Hospitals dealing with acute cases and Specialist Services are available in Lewes, Brighton and Cuckfield. The Management Committees involved are the Brighton and Lewes Group and the Mid-Sussex Group and both are in the area of the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are admitted into Foredown Hospital, Portslade. Any case of smallpox occurring in the district should be sent to the River Hospitals, Longreach, Dartford, Kent.

6. Clinics and Treatment Centres

The following is a list of clinics and treatment centres available during 1966 for residents of the district:-

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Infant Welfare Centre, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Tuesday afternoon 2-4 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Toddlers Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in every month 2.30 p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Speech Therapy Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Friday afternoon	East Sussex County Council
Child Guidance Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	Every Wednesday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Cytology Clinic, Castlegate House, LEWES.	1st and 3rd Thursday in the month 10a.m. -12.30p.m. 1st, 2nd and 3rd Wednesday 6p.m.	East Sussex County Council
Chest Clinic Victoria Hospital LEWES.	By appointment Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 9.15 a.m. Friday 11.15 a.m. once a month	Regional Hospital Board
Dental Clinic Castlegate House, LEWES.	Monday to Friday by appointment	East Sussex County Council
Nervous Disorders Clinic, Victoria Hospital, LEWES.	Tuesday from 2.15 p.m. onwards	Regional Hospital Board
Chailey & Hamsey Infant Welfare Centre, Parish Room, CHAILEY.	4th Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Peacehaven Infant Welfare, Centre, Church Hall, Bramber Avenue, PEACEHAVEN.	1st & 3rd Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Plumpton Infant Welfare Centre, Village Hall, PLUMPTON.	3rd Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Barcombe Weighing Centre, Parish Hall, BARCOMBE.	3rd Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ditchling Weighing Centre, Village Hall, DITCHLING.	3rd Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

Description and Situation	Day and Time of attendance	By whom provided
Newick Weighing Centre, Village Hall, NEWICK.	1st Wednesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Ringmer Weighing Centre, Parish Room, RINGMER.	2nd and 4th Tuesday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council
Wivelsfield Weighing Centre, Reading Room, WIVELSFIELD.	1st Thursday in month 2.30 p.m. onwards	East Sussex County Council

7. Provision for dealing with the needs of the Mentally Disordered

Under the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, the East Sussex County Council makes provision for dealing with the needs of the mentally disordered. The provision of care in psychiatric hospitals is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

SECTION III

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

1. WATER SUPPLY

The Statutory Water Authorities serving the area are the:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company
Brighton County Borough Council

Water is abstracted for public supply from Balsdean, Offham, Norton, Falmer, Ditchling and the new impounding reservoir at Barcombe which was commissioned during the year.

The water supplied to the district has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity though some complaints were received that water from Barcombe was unpalatable. This was due mainly to a high rate of chlorination.

Details of analyses of samples of water taken in the district are as follows:-

Mid-Sussex Water Company

Samples taken in District:

Bacteriological and Coliform	14 No. Satisfactory
Chemical Samples	5 No. Satisfactory

From treated water at Poverty Bottom, Offham Pumping Station and Barcombe Pumping Station.

	<u>Poverty Bottom</u>	<u>Offham</u>	<u>Barcombe</u>
Bacteriological and Coliform Samples	11	12	7
Chemical Samples	1	2	11
Fluoridation of water supply	- Nil		
Natural Fluoride	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.		

In each case the chemical samples taken were reported as representing a moderately hard water of excellent organic purity and low salinity which was attractive in appearance.

The bacteriological condition was excellent and the water as sampled is pure and wholesome and suitable for public supply.

Brighton Corporation

The main areas served by Brighton Corporation Water Department are Falmer and Telscombe principally from the sources at Falmer, Balsdean and Southover Pumping Stations.

Details of samples taken from these sources are as follows:-

	Number of samples examined	No. showing presence of coliform in 100 ml. or less	No. showing presence of faecal coli in 100 ml.	No. showing coliform absent from 100 ml.
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Balsdean P.S.

Raw	51	11	8	40
Chlorinated	297	0	0	297

Falmer

Raw	50	3	0	47
Chlorinated	304	1	0	303

Southover

Raw	-	-	-	-
Chlorinated	543	0	0	543

Chemical samples are taken every two months from each source and found to be satisfactory. Fluoride (f) content is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Details of water supplied to dwellings in the district are as follows:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Public Main</u>	<u>Private Supply</u>
Barcombe	432	-
Beddingham	110	78
Chailey	369	1
Ditchling	472	-
East Chiltington	115	4
Falmer	69	-
Glynde	74	29
Hamsey	242	1
Iford	70	65
Kingston	243	-
Newick	530	3
Peacehaven	2,676	-
Piddinghoe	74	-
Plumpton	382	-
Ringmer	966	-
Rodmell	112	-
St. Anne Without	18	-
St. John Without	25	-
Southeast	15	-
South Heighton	159	-
South Malling Without	42	18
Streat	58	-
Tarring Neville	15	-
Telscombe Cliffs & East Saltdean	1,955	-
West Firle	125	50
Westmeston	93	-
Wivelsfield	346	-

All houses supplied from public mains are supplied direct to the houses but the private supplies include a number of private wells.

The work of laying the public main to serve the Glynde, Beddingham and South Malling area is now complete and connections to the individual properties will shortly become available.

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Peacehaven - Consequent upon the extension of the main sewer in the Firle Road area sewers have now been laid under the Private Streets Works Act to serve:-

Cavell Avenue
Rowe Avenue
Southview Road

This was one of the localities in Peacehaven which had suffered for a long time from absence of main drainage and it is a relief to know that at last this drainage problem has been solved.

Newick - The Estate developers have in their present phase of work complied with the requirements for stormwater sewers based on the comprehensive report prepared by the Consulting Engineers last year. Future development will be required to conform to this plan. The rate of development in this parish has now made it imperative to proceed with the work of increasing the capacity of the Sewage Disposal Works and a scheme is now in the course of preparation and could be submitted to the Minister in 1967.

Ringmer - Following a large development in this village when new sewers have been laid to serve the Housing Estate and the Anston Estate, existing sewers and the sewage disposal facilities are now inadequate. A scheme for an enlargement of the Sewage Disposal Works and the extra sewers has been prepared by the Consulting Engineers and has been the subject of a Public Enquiry. The scheme now rests with the Minister.

The scheme for provision of facilities for the disposal of stormwater through natural water courses was commenced towards the end of the year and is progressing satisfactorily. All development proposals are now required to conform to the general plan for the disposal of stormwater and so far co-operation has been forthcoming.

West Firle - Proposals for the complete replacement of this obsolete Sewage Disposal Works are in course of preparation by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

South Chailey - The Council have adopted in principle the Consulting Engineers' report for the provision of a new scheme to serve this area where some further development is pending and to replace five existing and unsatisfactory small disposal plants.

Iford and Kingston - The Consulting Engineers are preparing a scheme for the sewage disposal of Iford and the enlargement of the Sewage Disposal Works for Kingston.

Wivelsfield - It was hoped that work on the extension of the existing Sewage Disposal Works and the additional sewers in the same direction would have been commenced in the year 1966. Due, however, to the fact that the River Authority required the effluent produced to be of a better quality than that recommended by the Royal Commission, the scheme has had to be amended following a Public Enquiry and will be re-submitted to the Minister in the course of 1967. This improvement is a very urgent need.

Norton - Small progress has been made during the year in the matter of agreement with the Seaford Urban District Council in the furtherance of this project.

Falmer - The scheme for the sewerage of this village becomes increasingly more urgent. As reported last year this scheme still awaits the Minister's approval.

Barcombe - An extension to the sewer is needed to serve the Mount Pleasant area together with proposals for redevelopment in the area by this Council.

Glynde - Progress was made in the preparation of the scheme for the provision of sewers and Sewage Disposal Works to serve this village.

Sludge Disposal

The problem of sludge disposal in this Rural District is becoming very acute. There is considerable reluctance by farmers to accept sludge on farmland and this, together with continued need for sites for the disposal of contents of cesspools, has made the problem extremely urgent. Accordingly the Council's Consulting Engineers have been asked to prepare a scheme for a central sludge disposal point and for this purpose agreement has been reached with the Borough of Lewes for the preparation of a report for a joint sludge disposal scheme to serve both Authorities.

3. REFUSE COLLECTION

The Council continue to operate their fortnightly collection of house refuse. More than 50% is kerbside collection. The increase of the housing density in the coastal parishes continues. This raises the question of more frequent collection and the Council have this question constantly under review. Disposal by controlled tipping continues in conjunction with the Borough of Lewes.

4. LITTER CAMPAIGN

The Council provides a free service for the removal of large objects and bulky litter in the form of a special collection. This has now become a regular and well known service appreciated and well used by ratepayers. 679 such collections were made during the year. It has reduced cases of "dumping" although there is still too much "dumping" activity by passing traffic through the district.

The scheme for removal of abandoned cars is operating successfully and in this connection there is close co-operation with the Police.

5. DUSTBINS

The dustbin hire scheme continues to give good service. At the end of the year the number of dustbins on hire reached 2,088.

6. CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

During the year 3,989 cesspools or tanks were emptied amounting to 8,488 full loads. The charges for this service amount to less than one third the actual cost. Despite the fact of the continuous extension of sewers throughout the district the demand for the service has remained fairly constant. The figures for this year do, however, show a slight increase on the previous year. The disposal of cesspool contents gives increasing cause for concern.

7. NUISANCES

The majority of nuisances brought to the attention of the Council during the year were once again relating to drainage and these were usually nuisance caused by overflowing cesspools. Three were cases of farm drainage discharging to the roadside ditch, in one instance the effluent from two cattle yards and dairy was discharged over the main road and this was largely abated by the introduction of recirculation cooling in the dairy which prevented large volumes of water discharging to a cesspool and then running to waste. A second instance was the effluent from a pig farm causing very considerable nuisance. This ultimately required the service of statutory notice and the threat of legal proceedings to secure the carrying out of the necessary works. The third farm nuisance was abated by diverting the polluting effluent into a large lagoon giving very satisfactory results.

Most nuisances were dealt with informally, by negotiation and only in six instances was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

Other nuisances including dampness and disrepair in houses and complaints of smoke and noise nuisances.

8. HOUSING

Steady progress was once again made during the year in improving houses without the amenities of bathroom, W.C. and hot water supply. There were 9 applications for Standard Grant and 28 applications for Discretionary Grants approved, this being 14 less in aggregate than the preceeding year. There were, however, 4 Standard and 38 Discretionary improvements completed representing an increase on aggregate of 6 more than in 1965.

The number of individually unfit houses dealt with under the Housing Acts either by demolition orders, closing orders or undertakings either to make fit or not to relet the houses until rendered fit was 23. In addition there were a further 9 houses in respect of which informal undertakings were given by the owners that they would not be relet until rendered fit for habitation.

This total shows a slight reduction on the preceeding year. The reasons for this are mainly twofold (a) that there are still over 30 houses dealt with under the Housing Acts over the last few years which are still occupied and the future rate of dealing with unfit houses must inevitably be determined largely by the rate of rehousing of the tenants and (b) Many of the remaining unfit houses in the district are occupied by owner/occupiers or elderly people who have no wish to move.

There are no common lodging houses in the district but houses let in multiple occupation came to notice from time to time.

A number of informal notices were served during the year requiring defects to be remedied to individual houses.

New development carried out in the district during the year was:-

Peacehaven, Telscombe Cliffs and East Saltdean:-

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Private Dwellings	298	145	198
Council Dwellings	-	8	-
Remainder of District:-			
Private Dwellings	125	223	169
Council Dwellings (Including 28 dwellings for old people)	41	26	43
	<u>464</u>	<u>402</u>	<u>410</u>

9. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS APPROVED

	Rented	Tied	Owner Occupied	Total	
Approved to Decr. 1954	7	25	6	38	
Completed 1954	5	25	7	37	
Approved 1955	26	56	18	100	
Completed 1955	8	35	16	59	
Approved 1956	9	60	17	86	
Completed 1956	13	59	11	83	
Approved 1957	9	48	20	77	
Completed 1957	8	50	9	67	
Approved 1958	2	22	13	37	
Completed 1958	10	25	16	51	
Approved 1959	35	28	19	82	
Completed 1959	16	23	4	43	
Approved 1960	14	21	32	67	
Completed 1960	24	26	19	69	
Approved 1961 Discretionary	2	17	16	35	) 49
Standard	-	7	7	14	
Completed 1961 Discretionary	5	22	29	56	) 61
Standard	-	-	5	5	
Approved 1962 Discretionary	25	5	15	45	) 58
Standard	7	2	4	13	
Completed 1962 Discretionary	9	6	11	26	) 35
Standard	2	2	5	9	
Approved 1963 Discretionary	27	4	7	38	) 52
Standard	7	1	6	14	
Completed 1963 Discretionary	21	7	11	39	) 59
Standard	11	-	9	20	

	Rented	Tied	Owner Occupied	Total	
Approved 1964 Discretionary	22	13	9	44	) 49
Standard	-	-	5	5)
Completed 1964 Discretionary	36	11	9	56	) 66
Standard	3	1	6	10)
Approved 1965 Discretionary	16	18	11	45	) 51
Standard	1	-	5	6)
Completed 1965 Discretionary	14	13	6	33	) 36
Standard	1	-	2	3)
Approved 1966 Discretionary	11	8	9	28	) 37
Standard	-	1	8	9)
Completed 1966 Discretionary	17	10	11	38	) 42
Standard	-	-	4	4)

10. HOUSING ACT 1957

Total number of dwelling houses inspected during the year under Public Health Act and Housing Act.....712

Number of Notices served under Section 9 of
Housing Act 1957.....Informal..... 13
Statutory..... -

Number of dwellings demolished..... 23

Number of Notices served under Section 16
of Housing Act 1957..... 23

Number of dwellings reconditioned with Improvement Grants... 42

Applications, Rent Act 1957.....Notices served..... 0
Notices cancelled... 0

11. TRANSPORT

All motor vehicles owned by the Council are provided and serviced by the Transport Department and are maintained to a good standard of safety and efficiency. Vehicles for refuse collection and cesspool emptying are of the latest and most efficient design required.

12. MEAT INSPECTION

During the year local authorities were empowered, after consultation with occupiers and users of private slaughterhouses and subject to their right of appeal to the Minister, to fix the times at which slaughtering would take place. As suggested by the Ministry discussions took place between the Slaughterhouse Sub-Committee and the licensed occupier of the two wholesale slaughterhouses in the district and in November agreement was reached for a six months trial period as follows:-

That there should be a voluntary limitation of the hours of slaughtering and inspection to 6 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and 8.45 to 5.30 p.m. respectively - Mondays to Fridays and until 11 a.m. on Saturdays.

That there would be no slaughtering or inspection on Sundays, but that these limitations would not apply during Christmas, Easter or similar exceptional circumstances.

In anticipation of the expected and continual rise in the annual throughput an Authorised Meat Inspector was appointed during the year.

A total of 62,635 animals were slaughtered during the year and once again 100% inspection of meat was undertaken. The great majority of animals slaughtered were healthy and free from systemic diseases and produced carcasses of good quality. It was necessary for only 176 whole carcasses to be totally condemned.

The incidence of parasitic infestations of cattle and sheep, primarily fascioliasis, again resulted in considerable losses of liver to the meat trade. It was estimated that approximately 9.5 tons of ox and sheep liver were rejected due to damage by liver flukes, together with 1.5 tons of infected ox liver due to abscesses and peritonitis.

The national tumour survey was concluded during the year. Specimens from eight animals found on post-mortem inspection to be affected with tumour formations were sent with reports to Glasgow University. It will be interesting to receive the final analysis of Professor Jarrett's nation-wide survey.

The following show the tumours sent from this area.

Ref. No.	Species/Breed	Age	Organs/sites affected	Diagnosis
				6
1	Porcine	18 Weeks	Anterior Thorax - Carcase Lymph Nodes	Lymphosarcoma
2	Porcine (land-race)	20 Weeks	Anterior Thorax - Carcase Lymph Nodes	Lymphosarcoma
3	Bovine (Aberdeen angus -steer)	1 Year	Left Front Foot - Left Eye - Carcase Lymph Node	Malignant Melanoma
4	Bovine (Ayrshire cow)	6 Years	Rumen - Uterus	Fibrosarcoma
5	Porcine (land-race boar)	7 Years	Liver	Not confirmed - areas of fibrosis thought to be of parasitic origin
6	Bovine (Fresian Cow)	8 Years	Endocrine Gland (thymic region)	Adenoma of parathyroid gland

Ref. No.	Species/Breed	Age	Organs/sites affected	Diagnosis
7	Porcine (large white)	5 Years	Right Ear - Carcase Lymph Node	Angioma (probably a development defect rather than a true tumour)
8	Bovine (Fresian bull calf)	10 Days	Carcase & Visceral Lymph Nodes - Spleen, Liver, Pancreas & Kidneys	Lymphosarcoma

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No.killed.....	6,376	383	1,376	17,311	37,189	-
No.inspected.....	6,376	383	1,376	17,311	37,189	-

<u>All Diseases except T.B. and Cysticerci.</u> Whole carcases and organs condemned.....						
	2	10	21	17	126	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	2,582	196	23	2,231	5,534	-

Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci.....	40.5%	53.8%	3.2%	12.9%	15.2%	-
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<u>T.B. only</u> whole carcases & organs condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.....	3	-	-	-	145	-
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Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.....	.05%	-	-	-	.39%	-
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<u>Cysticercosis</u> Whole carcase condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
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Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	135=2.1%	6=1.6%	-	-	-	-
--	----------	--------	---	---	---	---

Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	16=.25%	NIL	-	-	-	-
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Meat Certified as unfit for human consumption:-

Cattle other than Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>		Acute septic gastro-enteritis	1
		Generalised bacteraemia	1
<u>Part Carcasses:</u>		Abscesses	5
		Bruising	4
		Melanoma	1
		Oedema	1
Heads & Tongue		Actinomycosis & Actinobacillosis	49
		Abscesses	9
		Oedema	8
		Pharyngitis	1
<u>Offal:</u>			
Lungs		Abscesses	5
		Emphysema	2
		Melanosis	2
		Parasitic	57
		Pleurisy	467
		Pneumonia	21
Livers		Abscesses and peritonitis	331
Liver & Part Livers		Fascioliasis	2257
Hearts		Abscesses	2
		Epicarditis	10
Kidneys		Hydronephrosis	4
Kidney Knobs		Abscesses	15

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	98
Hearts	53
Diaphragms	7
Carcases submitted to refrigeration	16

Cows

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>		Acetonaemia	1
		Acute enteritis & poor physical condition	1
		Oedema and emaciation	2
		Pyæmia	1
		Septic Injuries	1
		Septic Metritis	2
		Septicaemia	2
<u>Part Carcase:</u>		Abscesses	2
		Arthritis	6
		Bruising & injury	4
		Peritonitis	1
		Septic pleurisy	1
Heads & Tongues		Actinomycosis & Actinobacillosis	5
<u>Offal:</u>			
Lungs		Abscesses	5
		Emphysema	2
		Parasitic	2
		Pleurisy	34
		Pneumonia	11
Livers		Abscesses & peritonitis	22
		Telangiectasis	34
Liver & Part Livers		Fascioliasis	106
Hearts		Epicarditis	2

Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	5
	Nephritis	8
Kidney Knobs	Abscesses	2

Cysticercus bovis

Heads	3
Hearts	3
Diaphragms	2

Calves

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>	Acetonaemia	1
	Immaturity	2
	Jaundice	1
	Lymphatic Leukaemia	1
	Moribund	2
	Oedema & emaciation	1
	Pyæmia (Incl. Joint ill)	4
	Pyrexia	3
	Poor physical condition	3
	Septic Poly-arthritis	1
	Septic pleurisy & peritonitis	2

<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Arthritis	5
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Offal:

Lungs	Pneumonia	4
	Abscesses	3
	Pleurisy	2
Livers	Abscesses	4
Hearts	Abscesses	1

Sheep

<u>Complete carcasses and offal:</u>	Congestion	1
	Oedema & emaciation	2
	Fever	1
	Poor physical condition	4
	Septic pleurisy & peritonitis	3
	Septic Mastitis	1
	Septic Metritis	1
	Septicaemia	1
	Severe & extensive bruising	2
	Uraemia	1

<u>Part carcasses:</u>	Abscesses	13
	Arthritis	23
	Oedema	3
	Peritonitis	10
	Septic Pleurisy	9
	Injury & bruising	30

Offal:

Lungs	Abscesses	7
	Parasitic	10
	Pneumonia	25
	Pleurisy	82
Livers	Abscesses	3
Liver & Part Livers	Parasitic	2748
Plucks	Pleurisy & peritonitis	11

Pigs

<u>Complete carcase and offal:</u>		Acute swine erysipelas	2
		Bilateral pyelonephritis	2
		Chronic arthritis and poor physical condition	10
		Extensive & severe bruising	1
		Multiple abscesses	16
		Multiple neoplasms	1
		Moribund	3
		Oedema & emaciation	12
		Osteomyelitis	2
		Pyrexia	6
		Pyaemia	11
		Septic arthritis	10
		Septic injuries	5
		Septic pleurisy & peritonitis	38
		Septic metritis	1
		Septicaemia	6
<u>Part carcasses:</u>		Abscesses	140
		Arthritis	403
		Bruising & injury	60
		Septic pleurisy	29
		Tuberculosis	5
<u>Heads</u>		Tuberculosis	140
		Bacterial infection	137
		Abscesses	71
<u>Offal:</u>			
Lungs	Pneumonia	4360	
	Pleurisy	55	
	Abscesses	7	
Liver & Part Livers	Parasitic	1048	
Livers	Abscesses & peritonitis	36	
	Hepatitis	1	
Lungs & Hearts	Pleurisy & pericarditis	729	
Hearts	Pericarditis	244	
Plucks	Pleurisy & peritonitis	383	
Kidneys	Hydronephrosis	99	
	Nephritis	60	

13. CARAVANS

There is one Council-owned site providing accommodation for 174 caravans and a number of private licensed sites in the district comprising:-

1	Site at Peacehaven	accommodating	70	caravans
1	" " Streat	" "	6	"
1	" " Chailey	" "	3	"
1	" " Chailey	" "	2	"
1	" " Barcombe	" "	2	"
28	" accommodating	.....	1	"

It has been necessary to serve a number of informal notices during the year to secure the removal of caravans from unlicensed sites.

The camping of gypsies on Ditchling Common has again given rise to numerous complaints. The area of the common to the north of the lane, east of Folders Lane cross roads has for the past year been occupied by up to 8 families and the area to the west of Common Lane in the vicinity of the lane to Little Inholmes by 3 - 4 families. Both of these areas have become almost totally defoliated, considerably fouled and infested with rats. Although one of the sites was cleared of derelict car bodies and other scrap metal by the Council when the gypsies temporarily vacated the site, both sites at the end of the year were again littered with scrap metal. Legal proceedings were taken by both the Police and the Council but it appears that the only solution to the problem is the provision of permanent sites for these people throughout the country.

14. MILK AND DAIRIES

Routine sampling of untreated milk continued throughout the year from all producer retailers and for the first time for a number of years there was no evidence of Brucella Abortus being present in any of the samples. Routine examination was also carried out for the presence of antibiotics and in every case was found to be satisfactory.

15. PETROLEUM ACTS

A number of routine inspections were made of the licensed installations and of disused underground tanks.

16. FOOD AND DRUGS

A total of 258 inspections of Food Premises were carried out during the year and although a number of contraventions were observed compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was secured by informal action. No legal proceedings were necessary.

A number of complaints were received of food unfit for human consumption. These included:-

- Foreign matter in a bottle of milk.
- Corned beef in an unsound condition.
- Packet of biscuits in an unsound condition.
- Tin of blackcurrants in an unsound condition.
- 1½ cwt. of potatoes in an unsound condition.
- Piece of wire in a bun.
- Chicken unfit for human consumption.

In the case of the chicken which was sold from a butcher's shop and found to be unfit for human consumption, legal proceedings were taken and a fine of £20 imposed by the Court.

The food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960:-

	No. of premises	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. premises to which Reg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
All premises other than the Race Course comply with regulations 16 and 19 relating to the provisions of wash-hand basins and sinks.				
General Grocers	46			
Post Office and Stores	15			
Bakers Shops	5			
Butchers	12			

No.of premises	No.of premises fitted to comply with Reg.16	No.premises to whichReg. 19 applies	No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.
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Greengrocers	7
Sweets & Confectionery	17
Public Houses	32
Cafes	11
Clubs	4
Chemists	4
Dairies	1
Egg Packing Station	1
Fish Shops	5
Hotel and Guest Houses	6
Off Licence	3
Racecourses	1
Public Houses	32

Food Poisoning - Two outbreaks of Salmonella Typhimurium were brought to notice during the year. One occurred in a farm workers family and due to lack of co-operation at the farm itself it was not ascertained until later that an outbreak of Salmellosis had occurred among farm animals. Numerous samples were taken but it was impossible to establish a definite connection between the two.

The second outbreak occurred in a family, three of whom were employed in food handling and it was necessary to exclude them from work until the infection was cleared.

17. SUMMARY OF VISITS

House inspections under Housing Regulations..	..	..	..	..	..	256
Other inspection of houses not included above	..	..	..	..	..	456
Visits in connection with Nuisance ..	..	..	..	..	..	356
Visits in connection with Meat Inspection ..	..	..	..	..	..	1022
Visits to Dairies and Milk Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Visits re Drainage ..	..	..	..	..	..	2619
Visits to Food Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	258
Houses where drains are tested ..	..	..	..	..	..	811
Samples taken for analysis:- Milk ..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Samples taken for analysis:- Water ..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Samples taken for analysis:- Ice Cream ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Samples taken for analysis:- Effluent ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Samples taken for analysis:- Faeces..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Visits in connection with Water Supplies ..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Visits to Sewage Outfall Works and sewers ..	..	..	..	..	..	1261
Visits in connection with Infectious Disease ..	..	..	..	..	..	32
Rooms fumigated, disinfected - fleas, flies and insects..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits to Refuse Tips and in connection with Refuse Collection ..	..	..	..	..	..	188
Visits under Petroleum Acts..	..	..	..	..	..	101
Visits in connection with Salvage ..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Visits under Factories' Act..	..	..	..	..	..	54
Visits in connection with Tents, Vans and Sheds..	..	..	..	..	..	188
Miscellaneous Visits ..	..	..	..	..	..	698
Visits in connection with Clean Air Act..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises..	..	..	..	..	..	159
Visits in connection with Trial Boring, re. Ringmer proposed sewer	..	..	..	..	..	14
Visits in connection with Animal Boarding Establishments ..	..	..	..	..	..	1

Apart from the additional visits and work incurred at the Slaughterhouses the total of other visits carried out during the year was 6,727 which was an increase of 1,594 visits over the previous year and is an indication of rate of growth of the district.

18. RODENT CONTROL

Visits for purpose of Survey	1387
Visits for purpose of Treatment	569
New Infestation found	206
Estimated number of Rats killed	1112
Estimated number of Mice killed	379
Infestations cleared	204
Infestation in course of treatment.. .. .	211
Infestation of insects etc. treated	113

The number of visits for survey and treatment for rodent control also shows a marked increase over the previous year.

19. CLEAN AIR ACT

Only two approvals were given under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for the installation of boiler plant at more than 55000 B.T.U.'s/hr. and in one case where heavy grade oil having a high sulphur content was to be used it was necessary to require the chimney height to be raised and tapered to ensure a minimum effluent velocity of the flue gases of not less than 20 ft/sec. and reduce the ground level concentration of SO₂.

20. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Act requires employers to register their shop, office or catering premises with the local Authority and existing premises should have registered before August, 1964. In 1966 this Department commenced a routine survey of premises in the district in order to secure full compliance with this requirement and ninety premises were visited. Approximately forty unregistered premises were revealed, the remainder being of exempt from the Act.

The following table summerizes the work carried out by the Department in 1966:-

Class of premises	Number of Premises Registered during the Year	Total number of Registered Premises at the end of the Year
Offices	3	27
Retail Shops	17	44
Wholesale Shops	Nil	2
Catering Establishments	1	14
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil	Nil

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	112
Retail Shops	166
Wholesale Departments	9
Catering Establishments	171
Fuel Storage Depots	Nil
TOTAL	458
Total Males	163
Total Females	295

Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered premises 179.

21. FACTORIES ACT

Inspections:-

Particulars	No. on Register	Inspection	No. of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Section 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authorities	60	12	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (Excluding Out-worker's Premises)	15	-	-	-
	84	12	-	-

None of the defects specified in Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 or 7 of the Act were found in the course of the inspections carried out.

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers

Number on List: Nil

22. NEW AND RENEWED LICENCES ISSUED

To Store Petroleum	69	
" " Carbide of Calcium	1	
" " Cellulose	2	
" Slaughter Animals	15	& 2 provisional
" use premises as Slaughterhouses	2	
" " " " Knacker's Yard	1	
For Moveable Dwellings	17	
Animal Boarding Establishments .	8	

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A total of 283 cases of infectious disease were notified in the Chailey Rural District in 1966. The details are as follows:-

DISEASE	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED	NUMBER OF CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL	DEATHS
Measles	254	1	-
Scarlet Fever	14	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	-	-
Pneumonia	2	-	-
Dysentery	3	-	-
Food Poisoning	4	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-
TOTAL	283	1	-

In 1965 the total of notifications received was 357. The decrease to 283 this year was due to the decrease in measles notifications from 336 to 254. The decrease in the number of measles notifications was to be expected, as measles epidemics usually occur in alternate years.

It is pleasing to report that no cases of either poliomyelitis or diphtheria occurred during the year.

The following figures relating to Vaccination and Immunisation are supplied by the County Medical Officer of Health, East Sussex County Council.

2. DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

	Children born in years:-						TOTAL
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 1962	others under age 16	
A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO COMPLETED A FULL COURSE OF PRIMARY IMMUNISATION IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA (including temporary residents) DURING 1966	127	153	13	3	6	6	308
B. NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED A SECONDARY (REINFORCING) INJECTION (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) DURING 1966	-	54	145	19	203	187	608

Since immunisation was first introduced there has been a dramatic fall in the number of cases of diphtheria and also in the number of deaths from diphtheria. In 1966 there were three deaths from diphtheria and twenty-four cases compared with no deaths and thirty-five cases in 1965. To prevent this disease from spreading once again it is vital to maintain a high state of immunity in the community. I cannot urge parents too strongly to ensure that their children are protected against this disease since almost all the cases and deaths occur amongst non-immunised children. It has become all too common to regard diphtheria as a disease which no longer occurs and to think that there is no need to have children immunised. This is a very dangerous practice and every child should be immunised during infancy and again at the start of school life.

3. WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

	YEAR OF BIRTH						
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1959 1962	others under age 16	TOTAL
NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO HAVE COMPLETED A PRIMARY COURSE (normally three injections) OF PERTUSSIS VACCINE (singly or in combination) IN THE AUTHORITY'S AREA DURING THE YEAR 1966	127	153	12	3	2	1	298

4. VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following persons were vaccinated or revaccinated against smallpox in 1966:-

AGE AT DATE OF VACCINATION	0 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 -15 years	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated	3	4	1	5	107	123	34	277
Number Revaccinated	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13

During and since the recent outbreaks of smallpox a lot of confusion has been caused to the general population by the arguments for and against smallpox vaccination. The Ministry of Health have now issued a Memorandum on Vaccination against Smallpox. The salient features are as follows:-

A. Routine Primary Vaccination in Early Childhood

(1) Optimum Age - Routine primary vaccination is not now recommended in the first few weeks of life but should be done before the age of 2 years, preferably during the second year.

(2) Contra-indications -

- (a) exposure to infectious disease
- (b) septic skin conditions
- (c) infantile eczema or any other allergic condition - these are absolute contra-indications to routine primary vaccination
- (d) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (e) cortico-steroid treatment
- (f) failure to thrive

B. Routine Primary Vaccination at Later Ages

(1) Although at any age the risk of serious complications following vaccination is much smaller than the risk of death run by those exposed to smallpox while unvaccinated, primary vaccination is not advised as a routine after early childhood. But, if not performed in early childhood, primary vaccination at a later age may eventually become necessary e.g. when serving with the armed forces, as a condition of employment and before undertaking foreign travel.

(2) Contra-indications. Consideration must be give to -

- (a) septic skin conditions
- (b) a history of or the presence of eczema
- (c) hypogammaglobulinaemia
- (d) cortico-steroid treatment. It is not considered wise to vaccinate routinely patients who are receiving systemic cortico-steroid treatment.
- (e) early pregnancy. On general principles it is desirable to avoid the use of live vaccine during the first trimester of pregnancy.

C. Vaccination in the presence of Smallpox

The object is, by primary vaccination or revaccination as soon as possible after exposure or, at most, within three days, to enable the individual to gain immunity to smallpox within the normal incubation period of that disease. In the presence of suspected smallpox there are no absolute contra-indications to the immediate vaccination or revaccination of all close contacts.

SECTION V

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1966 twelve cases of pulmonary and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified. No deaths due to pulmonary tuberculosis occurred. Of the cases notified, seven pulmonary cases were transfers into the area which had previously been notified elsewhere, and five new cases were notified in the area during the year. Of the non-pulmonary cases recorded, one was a transfer into the district and one was a new case. Details are given in the following table, 'transfers in' being indicated by 'T.I.'

AGE PERIODS	1966 - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY							
	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 t.i.	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1 t.i.	1 new	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-
45	1 new	1 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2 t.i.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	1 new	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	1 t.i.	1 new	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF CASES ON THE REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1966

Males		Females		Total
Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
77	8	58	6	149

Whereas at 31st December, 1965, the number of cases on the register was:-

76	6	59	7	148
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